FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1882.

Amusements To-Day. Abber's Park Theatre - Die Colonel. Academy of Design Excatalogs, fillon Opera House. The Reyal Mility Booth's Theatre. The Reliefs Ministry Bannell's Museum Bristony and State Haly's Theatre Clear, Sloke Dime Museum 126 Haver, Srand Open House Jorga Willowsh, Haverly's Sible's Savies A Crises of Cas-Inverte's 11th St. Theatre San't a Presa daverly's 5th Av. Theater Conferent Stadion Square Theatre Emercia. Standard Theatre—Palina S Stelaway Hall - Malliste Concert. Thalin Theatre—La Meanit: Theatre Consigne—Specific Seculation Malliste our Pastor's Theater Patrice Mater a Square Theater the Lights of Lordon.

Encouraging Signs.

Wallack's Theatre Youth.
Windsor Theatre Theatre than the

There is evidence that many of the younger men of the Republican party at Albany will not comply with the bargain which Messes. BELDEN and CONNELL have concluded with JOHN KELLY. They do not wish to form a combination with Kerrry. They will not carry out the terms of the alliance. They do not regard it as a decent thing to commit the Republican party to the support of KELLY'S low projects. BULDEN and CORNELL may bargain, but these young Republicans

voters who have habitually followed the lead of Tammany Hall, there are many thousands who will likewise rebel at being sold and delivered to the Republican managers without heir own consent. All Democrats do not hold themselves for sale, and this Mr. Kellly will doubtless discover in due season.

Never was there a greater degree of independence in the ranks of political parties than can now be witnessed. The signs are most encouraging for those who believe that legislation and the administration of public affairs should be controlled by high and gencrous motives of public welfare, and not by base considerations of private vanity and

Who Are These Applicants?

According to a despatch from Washington, there are now on file in the Department of Justice twelve applications for appointment as Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and forty-seven for appointment as Judge of the Court of Claims.

We should not have supposed there would be so many seekers for the latter office, as the compensation is so small that a man without other income could hardly afford to take it. A Judge must find it difficult to live

in Washington on a salary of \$1,500 n year On the other hand, it is strong evidence of the modesty which pervades the legal profession that only twelve members of the bar are anxious to succeed WARD HUNT as Justice of the Supreme Court for this circuit.

We do not need to know the names of these gentlemen to form an opinion as to their comparative fitness. Whoever the others may be, the man who on the ground of fitness ought to be appointed is SAMUEL BLATCHTORD.

Nevertheless, the list of names, with the recommendations accompanying, might be interesting. We hear of one gentleman whose appointment is said to have been requested by every State Judge in this city. His candidacy is also supported by a wellknown civil service reformer, whose theoretical professions would require him to advocate the promotion of Judge BLATCHFOED. Other eandwistes are believed to be men who have persistently revited Gen. ARTHUR

before he became President. Thus far the judicial appointments by President ARTHUE have been excellent. The selection of Chief Justice GRAY in the First Circuit was universally approved. The appointment of Navhan Wenn as District Judge for the District of Maine appears to have given general satisfaction in that State, and we know that AUGUSTUS S. SEYMOUR. who has just been nominated and confirmed as District Judge for North Carolina, is a gentleman, a scholar, and a trained lawyer.

We should be sorry to see the President abandon the admirable course he has pursued up to this time in respect to the judiciary. He will continue it perfectly if he nominates SAMUEL BLATCHPORD for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Where and How to Get More Water.

The plan proposed by Mr. Isaac Newton, the Chief Engineer of the Croica Aqueduct, for increasing the water supply of the city is both original and simple. If is also easily termined to right himself, comprehensible by the ordinary render, and ously considered.

hand, was the problem before him.

River, by means of it collect the eptile drains | his expulsion on the following day. age of the Croson basis, and construct a tun- Mr. Branda worr began operations by givdam is four and a bull miles below the pressing, through his friend Mr. LABOUCHERS, ent dam, and near Quaker Bridge. Its con- that, since he had been disqualified, a new struction at that point would accomplish two writ should be issued for an election in his important and very desirable objects—the constituency. This legical proposition was twenty-three square index being added to the | Conservative-opposing it because they know aren used, and the new non-stact, whose new that a new election will send Mr. Bradlacon proposed by the engineers in 1875.

32,683,980,000 gallons would be obtained, a perfunctory way their followers to adopt Therefore, even with the quantity of water Mr. Gransrosz's recent suggestion and perfurnished to the city necessed to two hun- mit Mr. Buxpuxuon to swear, subject to dred million gallens daily, we should have subsequent legal liabilities. Convinced by in storage enough water for 160 days, or more than five months, in this reservoir his opponents meant to leave him in an alone, with at deawing at all on the regular | equivocal position, Mr. Brancavour deterflow of the Coston River. Add that amount | named to force their hands, and astounded to the existing storage capacity, and we | the House by walking forward to the Clerk's have a total assured supply suffice at to give | table, drawing a Testament from his pocket, the city twice as much water as it now gets and after kissing the book, pronouncing the for gli days; nil this, we repeat, exclusive of Parliamentary oath. Having thus under the untural flow of the Croton River.

fixed and not advand to run to waste. The official notice of his act. Meanwhile, of plan of Mr. Nr. and has the further advan- I course, great excitement had been excasioned I to the unit Siths; and the prospect of getting

present daily supply at a much less cost than plans proposed in 1875, and which provided for aqueducts of far less carrying capacity. By tapping the Croton River four and a

half miles pearer New York, and because of its construction in tunnel, his aqueduct would be shorter than the present one by nearly six miles. As compared with the two proposed in 1873, its gain in this respect would be even greater. The Bronx River aqueduct was to be over forty-one miles long, the Sawmill River, supplied by the Housatonic, over forty-two miles, while the length of the Quaker Bridge aqueduct, to the Central Park reservoir, would be only a little more than thirty-one miles. Moreover, the carrying capacity of either of the first two would be 150,000,000 gallons daily, while the last would have a capacity of 250,000,000 gattons daily, Including a provision of thirty-two billion gallons storage, the Bronx supply would cost over twenty millions of dollars, and that of the Sawmill River nearly nineteen and a half millions. The expense of carrying out Mr. Newron's plan would be only about fourteen millions of dollars. The estimates of the cost of construction of the dam and aquednet have been made with great care, and the sum we have given is regarded by the engineers as an outside one.

The dam is by far the more difficult work, since it would be twenty feet higher than any known construction for similar purposes. Yet all the engineers who have examined the plan agree that it is entirely feasible, and they include, besides Mr. John fresh and unmistakable act of in-action of the present absolute institution. It is a self-action of the present and an action of the present and an action of the present and action of the present action of the present and action of the present action o

of the Society of Civil Engineers, and Mr. B. K. MARTIN the chief engineer of Baltimore's new water supply. The cost of this central feature is put at four millions of dollars, The aqueduct would extend from near the new dam in a direct line toward High Bridge. For nearly the entire distance it would be in a circular tunnel, fourteen feet in diameter, like that which now brings the water of the Gunpowder into Baltimore. That all contingencies may be covered the excavation has been estimated as rock throughout, and the experience of Baltimore has furnished a trustworthy basis for the calculations. These make the cost of the whole, dam, reservoir, and aqueduct, about fourteen millions.

The report of Mr. NEWTON on the water supply, from which we gather these facts, is the most original, most important, most novel, and most interesting contribution which has yet been made to the subject. He points out very clearly where it is best for us to go to get water, and how it can be stored for us and brought hither in the cheapest and most effective way.

The Bradlaugh Muddle.

The BRADLAUGH case bids fair to be as memorable in the history of Parliamentary procedure as the case of Wilkes. Nor can it be denied that the bold course taken by him during the present week is shrewdly calculated to place the majority of the House of Commons in a false position, and ultimately force them, as they were forced in the WILKER case, to disayow their acts, and in me way or another recognize the right of the expelled man to membership.

It will be remembered that at the opening of the present session Mr. BRADLAUGH advanced to the Speaker's deak and offered to take the statutory oath. Thereupon Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE moved that he be not permitted to go through that ceremony. Instend of waiving objections to this motion and giving notice that he would improdiately bring in a bill to allow members elect to substitute an affirmation for an onth, Mr. GLADSTONE confined himself to easting doubt on the power of the House to prevent a member's complying with the forms prescribed by law. The House had no right, he said, to institute an inquisition into a member's conscience, and decide whether, Whether or no this view of the law be sound, the argument was morally weak; for the House might fairly claim that in this instance they were not acting in any cognizance of a public declaration made by Mr. BRADLAUGH after his first election for Northampton, and not since retracted, that so far as an oath implied the recognition of a divine sanction it was to him an empty formula. The House accordingly adopted Sir S. NORTHCOTE's motion by a large majority, and Mr. BRADLAUGH for the time withdrew. After waiting about a week, however, to see what steps would be taken to relieve him from his disability, he instituted an inquiry touching Mr. GLADSTONE'S intentions, and learning that the head of his own to right him by a change in the law, he de

To appreciate Mr. Bradlaugh's motives has the further merit of affording a compara- for the unexpected and defiant course which tively cheap solution of a problem which has the pursued on Tuesday, we must bear in puzzled engineers ever since the nece sity of | mind that he was placed by the decision of an additional water supply began to be seried the House on Sir S. Northcote's motion in the Republicans openly allied themselves an anomalous situation, prompt extrication The great aim of Mr. Newton was to get | from which was of extreme importance to sufficient water as near as possible to the himself and to the borough of Northampton, treacherous lot of politicians who know no city, so that the new aqueduet for conveying which he represents. His right to take it hither, and which is an essential feature of the oath had been denied, but he had every plan for increasing the supply, should not been expelled, and no writ had be no longer and no more costly than the been issued for a new election. Thus end to be attained absolutely required. In- he was neither in the House nor out of it, vestigation showed that the drainage of the | and his constituency was not only deprived Croton Isisin, if it was all collected, was of its chosen spokesman in the Legislature, enough to give us, even in the driest years, but also of the opportunity of delegating all the water we were likely to need for another. To this state of things, satisfactory many years to come. How, then, to utilize to nobody but Mr. GLADSTONE, who escaped that great water shiel, fortunately near at | thereby the necessity of taking a decided sland on either side of an awkward question, His plan, in bylef, is to build a high ma- Mr. Buxbuxbun put an end by the proceedsoury darn near the mouth of the Croton ings begun on Tuesday, and which ended with

water to the city. The lite selected for the and him from the existing quandary by movwhole Croton water shed would be utilized, rejected by an overwhelming majority—the cossity is now beyond question, would be | back again and compel them ones more to shorter by ten miles than either of these virtually disfranchise a constituency, while the Ministry, some of whom were doubtless By means of the dam a reservoir holding influenced by the same motive, counselled in the fate of Mr. LABOUCHERE's motion that taken to qualify himself in accordance with We therefore find that the enermously the statute, Mr. BRADLAUGH was about to costly projects for going to a great distance occupy his sent, when the Speaker ordered to get our water supply are based on no real blim to withdraw below the bar. This injunes necessity. There is enough water in the tionheat first complied with, but subsequently Croton basin, on which we now make our disoboyed, obviously with a view of leaving draits, for all our needs, provided it is util- Mr. GLAICHONE no pretext for not taking

monstrous combination of insolence and sacthat which would be incurred under the two | rilege, and whose author was no doubt technically in contempt of the House, seeing that Sir S. NORTHCOTE'S resolution had forbidden him to take the oath. No action, however was taken on Tuesday to vindicate the outraged dignity of the Assembly, the debate upon the matter being adjourned on motion of Mr. GLADSTONE, in order that the question might be discussed more calmly.

When the debate was resumed on Wednesday, Mr. Gladstone again exhibited a disposition to evade the issuance of a new writ. He declared that the House had exceeded its powers in forbidding Mr. BRADLAUGH to take the oath, and that the latter's disregard of its prohibition was not such an offence as would justify it in declaring his seat vacated under the rules. The Premier drew a distinction between disobedience of the House and disobedience of the Speaker, and insisted that Mr. BRADLACGH, not having taken his seat, had not been guilty of the latter misconduct, which alone, he said, should carry with it the penalty of expulsion. Thereupon, the Speaker, being appealed to by Sir S. NORTHGOTE, averred that Mr. BRAD-LAUGH had violated his express orders in the matter of his sent; but Mr. GLADSTONE still contending that the disobedience was at all events not flagrant when no force had been required to compel compliance with the Spenker's will, Mr. BRADLAUGH cut the knot of the tangled and insincere discussion by again advancing from behind the bar and taking his seat. In presence of this

action in the case, and Sir Stafford North-COTE'S motion that Mr. BRADLAUGH be expelled and that a new writ be issued for Northampton was carried by a majority of more than 3 to 1. It is noteworthy, however, that the minority included some members of the Cabinet and several influential leaders of the Radical party, such men, for instance, as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, Mr. MUN-DELLA, Sir CHARLES DILKE, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. TREVELYAN, and Mr. LEFEVRE.

The legal questions raised by this expulsion are very interesting. It will be observed that the House, although requested, refused to pronounce Mr. Bradlaugh permanently disqualified for membership by his avowed atheism. He was expelled on the two technical grounds: First, that by taking the oath he was in contempt of the House, which by a resolution affecting the present session only had prohibited that act; and secondly, that by subsequently taking his seat he had disobeyed the Speaker. It is very questionable whether the refusal of a member to comply with a resolution passed when his own right of membership was only inchoate, and had not been perfected by taking the oath, constitutes such a dereliction as warrants expulion. That such a penalty may be enforced for disobedience of the Speaker is in-dubitable; but did not the Speaker exceed the limits of his discretion, and enerouch seriously on the rights of the Northampton constituency, when he prohibited their delegate, who had technically qualified by taking the statutory oath, and who certainly was in no other way guilty of a breach of order, from taking the seat to which his sonstituents had elected him?

These questions must now be cettled by the awyers; and meanwhile Mr. BEADLAUGH, whose candidacy for Northampton was difiantly announced on Westnesday in the House, will doubtless be reflected, and again impose on Parliament and public opinion the grave duty of determining whether a large and influential body of electors are to be deprived of a voice and a vete in the national legislature because their chosen representative happens to reject the orthodox opinions regarding the Divine Being and a future life

The Republicans' Second Purchase.

The Republican organization of New York State have just followed the example set them by the Republican party as it is represented in Congress. In 1881, to pay for the vote of Senator Manone, a Republican Administration virtually suppressed the Repubsense as Inquisitors, but merely taking Hean organization in Virginia to make certain the election of Manont's candidate for Governor. Again, the Republican politicians were forced aside to make way for the election of a Repudiator to the United States Senate. Manone alone held the control of all legislation, and he sold it for an astoundng price, a Governor and a Schator.

In New York a few days ago the Republians bought the control of the Senate from the Tammany men, who were elected as Democrats. They paid for it ostensibly by giving the controlling votes in the different complittees to Tammany men, though the party shrank from any immediate attempt | real pay is probably expected in offices far removed from the Legislature, and in the satisfaction of seeing the Democrats shorn of their power of resistance to the machina-

tions of Tammany. The second purchase seems likely to turn out less profitable than the first. By the first, with repudiation, but they got what they paid for. By the second, they won over a party but their own interests, but the first exhibition of the bargain meets with an unexpected resistance. Some young but asture Republicans evidently think that openly carrying out a bargain with traitors from an ther party is not a good thing. They say they won't have it. The old members of the party who made the agreement shall not be allowed to carry out their part of it, and the disappointed Tammany strikers must get

their living outside of the Republican lines. Whatever the result of the deal, it will have one wholesome development. Hereafter the Democratic voters will know as well as the Republican managers have known heretofore, that John Kelly is no more inter nel near the transfer of great capacity to bring the | ing the House a fair chance to extricate itself | ested in the success of the Democratic party in New York than was MAHONE in Virginia

Two Mistakes Corrected.

The President of the sham College of the City of New York made a dinner table speech night before last, in which he said;

We may not graduate as many as the howling news papers ask but it should be remembered that the avove object of the Free Academy, now the College of the Co. Now York, was not to devote itself exclusively radinating students, to turn out as many graduates as cerible but rather to partially educate large number I the youths of the city, to teach them sufficient to

The trouble with the sham college is not that is falls to turn out graduates enough, but that it goes on pretending to graduate anybody. What is demanded is not an extension of its operations, but the suppression of the whole useless concern, as an expensive and prepos terous fraud on the taxpayers.

Whatever the avowed object of the sham college may have been, the real object of its lound existence is to afford saug places for a few barrancies.

If the reported discovery of a rich gold ett in Chilesa County, British Columbia, above the 60th parallel, just back of the Alaska line proves correct, the population of our north western territory will soon be augmented. The casicst way to reach this region will probably

tage of securing for us more than twice our by a proceeding which to many seemed a the yellow metal would drive away fears of the elimate, even were southern Alaska much colder than it really is,

> In the Senate at Washington yesterday the bill placing Gen. GRANT upon the retired list of the army was passed. A Senate joint resolution appropriating \$100,000 for the distribution of subsistence stores to destitute persons in the districts overflowed by the Mississippi River was passed by both Houses. In the House the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill continued, and Mr. Holman's amendment designed to break up the sublet ting of Star route contracts was adopted.

Mr. W. H. SMITH, a maker of matches at Wilmington, made an argument before the Ways and Means Committee on Wednesday against the abolition of the internal revenue on matches. The removal of the tax, he said would destroy his business.

We presume that Mr. SMITH did not state the whole case. The law requires that a stamp shall be affixed to every box of matches that is offered for sale, whether it be of domestic or foreign manufacture. Demestic makers put stamps upon theirs before they put them up in large packages; but the foreign makers cannot do this. Accordingly, the stamps have to be affixed by the dealers who retail the merchanlise. This is an amount of trouble which small dealers are not willing to take, because the margin of profit is not sufficient to pay for it. Thus the sale of foreign matches is in effect cohibited by the internal tax law; and this law accordingly operates as a measure of protection. This is doubtless the reason why Mr. SMITH does not wish to have the tax repealed,

This is a funny world, and one of the funniest things is to see revenue reformers, like the free traders of Kentucky, contending for the maintenance of internal revenue taxes because they operate as measures of protection against the introduction of cheaper foreign commodities.

Sergeant Mason, now under trial for shooting at GUITEAU, complains that he is badly treated in respect of food and quarters, and that GUITEAU is kept in greater comfort. If this is so, it is wrong. Mason is at present under detention-not under a sentence of any kind. It is not right that he should be subjected to punishment before a decision upon his case is reached.

The police prosecution of the young woman who was arrested dressed in male attire in the Bowery on the 16th inst. came to a sudden termination yesterday by the discharge of the prisoner on the second complaint. It appeared that she had lived several months in the same house with Policeman MEACHIM and Detective ADAMS, and had been on intimate terms with a part of the MEACHIM family, without her sex being discovered. In spite of the mysterious babble of impending developments against the girl, no attempt was made in that direction excopt to offer in evidence letters which she repudlated. Her conviction at first through neutsations whispered against her into the ears of Police Justice SMITH, but not put in the form of evidence is a startling example of how loosely criminal proceedings are conducted in our police courts. But for the newspaper comments on her case, the young woman would be now a convict on Blackwell's Island.

The invstery of the retirement of Quarterunster-General Mines to make room for a much older man is now made clear. Col. Rucken only wanted the place to get higher on-in-law, Gon. Phu. Suppidas, his desire was gratified. Now that he has been provided for, Col. Rupus Indalls is to step into the place. The nomination was sent in vesterday. Queer business.

WILLIAM SINDRAM, the murderer, disclaims any desire for notoriety, and explains his callous and shocking attitude under the shadow of the gallows with the argument that the most that can be done in his behalf is to ommute his sentence to one of Imprisonment for life, which he dreads much more than hanging. He assured the reporter who talked with him that he "was always in favor of capi-tal punishment." His infidelaty he declares to e the result of a choice between the arguments used in his religious training and those ontained in Incresorn's disquisitions. He appears in his talk as a philosopher, and one in a the element of hope, and love of life for life's sake are wholly wanting.

The veto of New Jersey's Governor on the bill raising the Chancellor's salary from \$10,000 a \$15,000 is based upon two grounds. First, he holds the bill to be unconstitutional; but, independently of this, he thinks \$10,000 comconsation enough for any public officer under the State Government. This will seem strange doctrine to those who believe an officer under a tate Government or any other ought to have all the salary he can in any way get hold of.

Nobody ever accused the German Government of a lack of touchiness, or of a failure to attribute any neglect of nitention to deliberate light. Hence it should not be surprising to hear that dissatisfaction is expressed in Ber In at the non-appointment of a successor to the last American Minister, and that Prince BESTARCE may retaliate by indefinitely postcoming the appointment of a successor to Herr ON SCHLOEZER. All this may sound amusing o President ARTRUR who, of course, has no hought of offending Berlin. How would it do for both countries to talk over their diplomat: usiness, if they have any, through the cable? f our German friends knew how little popular attention is paid in this country to what is eing on in the world of international diplo macy, which so largely concerns Germany, and ow comparatively little is known here among the people even of Herr von Schloezek him self, they might find this mystery explained. Still, if we should send another college crew on an international subsion to Germany or Austria, we shall take care to have a successor to Mr. WHITE at Berlin to look after it.

Our estcemed contemporary, the Brooklyn Daily Ragle, prints the following remarkable advertisement:

WANTED-One as nurse and the other in the store room, two deciman girls | Edward N Claic, for mor of Pierrepont and clusten sis , that on st cutraine What in the world do they want of a nurse in

The Coroner's jury of Chester have done that they could to unravel for the satisfaction f Mr. Jackson, the fireworks man, what he thought to be a most mysterious and macsuntable explosion. They have consured him for maintaining such a factory in such a place; they have censured the city authorities for Howing from to to 100 pounds of gunpowder to be kept alongside of a fireworks factory, in violaon of their own ordinances; and they have consured Van Hoan for his fatal assurances to the firemen, after the second explosion, that there was no further danger. The law should now impose severe penalties for the individual Henders and damages against the city.

Prof. TORREY of the Assay Office has argued the need of a new Assay Office before the House Committee on Coinage, but does not approve the propert of removing both the Philaciphia Mint and the Assay Office to Governor's Island, where new and ample accommodations could be had for both at about what the valuable land and buildings of the present offices ould be sold for. Yet it seems rather absurd that the greater part of the foreign builden should be received in this city, transported t Philadeiphia to be minted, and then brought back here for distribution.

Pilgrimages to Rome.

Mappin, Feb. 23.—Cardinal Jasobini, Pontifial Secretary of State, has written a 1 tier to the Arc. ishop of Toleslo, in which he says "Considering the care which have been aroused in various quarters as to the presence of a great monder of lightness in Bouss and the dissensing in mant discusses in regard to the permanent of committees the form desires to substitute permanent pricesum, which wants arrive in the new sur-cessedy, for mancomal prigramage. INVESTIGATING A GOVERNOR.

The Discrepancies in the Accounts of the

State Treasurer of Arkausas. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 15,-A standing ommittee of the Arkansas Legislature has en engaged since January, 1881, investigating the accounts of T. J. Churchill, the late State Tressurer, now Governor of the State. Last December the committee informed Gov. Churchill that their investigations showed an aggregate of \$164,820,81 not accounted for, The committee, before filing their report, gave the Governor an opportunity to explain the apparent discrepancy in his accounts. The sesions of the committee have not all been public, and many partial statements of the investiga-tion have been published, but none has been so omplete as the following, which was obtained in an interview with Mr. Wat, L. Ormsby, offieial stenographer of the committee:

What are the various items of errors that go to make up the deficiency of \$164,820 in the Governor's accounts?" 'They are comprised in the following table:

Swamp land scrip.
Lits radroad certificates.
Lits and county bonds and compone
Lithus scrip.
Litted States currency. \$110 00 12,772 21 18,161 3) Total \$101820 BI The committee say that after a thorough investigation they are satisfied that at least a part will be explained; they would like to see the whole amount satisfactorily accounted for.

tainly very loose." Can you not give me some idea of the method adopted by the committee in arriving at the

The system of bookkeeping that was carried on

during Mr. Churchill's incumbency was cer-

emclusions contained in their statement to Gov. The work the committee has accomplished is simply enormous, and was only rendered possible by every member of the committee do-ing actual elected duty. In making up that statement Mr. Clark and they handled all the vouchers of records and they handled hit the vouchers of records and disbutsements during Churchill's treasurership, and each of the Sen-ators thereby acquired a thorough technical knowledge of the business of the Treasurer's knowledge of the business of the Treasurer's office, and is it one sense an expert. From the study of the scrip books they enceked over all the scrip that was issued, and compared the warrants calling for that scrip, so as to see that the warrants and the scrip issued tallied. Militions of deliars were thus checked over item by teen, with the book of issue. Many thousand reports of payments were checked in the same way, the cammittee handling every such report in the office. Then each voucher was compared with the entries in the books, and the work of the office having failen much behind, it would frequently take a long time to come to a conclusion as to a single item. Over two hundred is ooks were thus examined, covering a period of about six years and a half. The committee certainly accomplished worders in premittee certainly accomplished wonders in pre-paring their statement as soon as they did." What was the character of the errors found

what was the characters by the committee ?"

by the committee ?"

Double credits, double payments, and clerisal errors in the factings. There were double issues of serip and lesures of serip and currency on the same warrant."

"Gre me an example of a double credit."

"Well—there was that \$13,000 transaction

"Give me an example of a double credit."

"Well, there was that \$13,000 transaction with the German Bank of this city. There credit was taken in the third quarter of 1878 for Auditor's warrants previously redocated in the third quarter of 1877 from the German Bank, amounting to about \$7,000; and in the third quarter of 1878 credit was taken of about \$5,000 for Auditor's warrants from the German Bank, paid with \$30,000 form. The total was \$13,975 and some cents."

Now can county mean instance of a double. \$13.075 and some cents.

Now, can you give me an instance of a double payment?

New, can you give me an instance of a double payment?
Yes, Auditor's warrant No. 417 in first quarter 1875 was issued twice in State scrip. The amount was \$444. An example of an issue in scrip paid in currency was found in the second quarter of 1877, \$1,428.
Some witnesses anjeared before the committee last month. What was the general drift of their evidence? Was anything expained by them?

"The oral testimony before the committee that far has been entirely in verification of the dialonant rendered Gov. Churchill. Creed waker, casher of the German Bank, and the principal witness examined, it was calcued, would explain the double credit of \$13,000 in, the German Jank transaction, but his testimony only verified the conclusion of the committee. I hardly know whether I am justified in calling that a conclusion. It is a solid fact, Gov. Churchill has been very slow with his explanations when we recollect the depatch to the S. Louis Republican, sent from here Jan. 25, of which the following is an excerpt:

"The freques of two Churchil say weless below a fair

5. Of which the following is in accorpt: The friends of too Churchii say unless he has a fair hown; the notice will be carried to the Legislaure or what extrement. They assert in two from a cope the occurry to intitled to a credit of near \$15,4580. One the trens is for warrants past members of the Legis-ture of 1970, amounting to \$4,990. The other that does of a veral counties, payable at the State Treasury, or paid but no credit given the State Treasury. In amount of those bonds is said to be about \$19,000, meeting of the bondshing was brill to day and the teather fully discussed. All were quite condition the eventor will be able to you.

cover no il fe aise to give a satisfactory account for every deliar of the alleged detaication.

"The currious thing about the article was that flow. Churchili and his counsel had requested the committee not to make public any portion of the statement furnished bim, and to have the meetings of the committee and the bestimony of witnesses withheld from the public unit) the definity of a secretarized. The committee claim to have extrained. The committee claim to have streily regarded this request, but, call attention to the fact that the Little Rock bised of fee. 25, 1881, gave the total amount of the deficiency of the extrainty of the statement furnished late Trensurer Churchill, and reacted that the friends of the tree man, and that Gov. Churchill would appear before the committee to explain the alleged errors on the following Tuessiay. He did not so appear, but rous time to time reports more errors friendly to him did appear in the hewspapers so that senator Judkins on his own responsibility sent and explain the alleged control of the re-1882, containing some corrections of the orts thus set uside, which despatch occasihithestir among the Governor's friends, ar neidemble speculation was indulized in as authorship, and on the 10th of January ard was published in the Little Lorg Gazett, pued E. A. Howard and E. C. Newto, count of for Go. Charrelli, characterpring the depatch of the fill of January as "greesly wrong apart in fact, and unifrounly in spirit." Sen a reduction of the Arkansan techniques of the Arkansan Communication to the editor of the edit Again the state of the control of the Again State of the control of the despatch referred to and call or the correspondent and his authority the cast aron the committee the unjust simulators, which encited his despatched of the control of the con

tract before given attended to the residual to the control of the constituents of the second of the arther of these a ticles to the proof of his assertion, we call the constitute for some statement to amount to an fourth of convention which an account to an electrical of the proposition of the convention of t

of Pulsaki County, succeeded in ider them, and a record was found in the Cierk's often of an order thr

destroyed.

So that about F12 000 only of the that been explained thus favorable of the favorable of the committee make.

Why don't the committee make.

Goal that which says he was over all the recounts. He is no examine in reference to the steme partial by the committee but described where he was not given proper credits, and he wants to have his necessitions and he wants to have his necessitions make a there wants to have his accountingly make a thorough extrahation to see whether there may not be something eye for which he should have credit. He has two men new at work.

Will the examining keep the have significant open fright he theyerhet a new difficults have linished their work?

That is a question yet to be determined.

and their work?

That is a question yet to be determined, the tion that the trouvernor would have some stiment to offer on the alleged items of detirs in his necessarie, the committee hired a tenographer to report such exidence; and bon, letesting my was taken flye days at not I vals during January, it was of such small amount that the committee did not feel war

SUNDEAMS.

is excavations in the Troad on the 1st of March.

tranger's lap, and disappeared.

ersions and 1,850 miraculous cures.

who came near.

Dr. Schliemann intends to recommence

A veiled woman with a babe boarded a

Somebody has given \$25 in gold to the

railroad train at Hastings, Mich., laid the infant in a

faculty of Marquette College, Milwankes, to made into a medal for the "foremost student in manly piety."

-A drunken man lay haif a day in a gutter

unarrested, in Springfield, Mass, because his big dog stood guard over him, growling and lating at everybody

- The last day of services by Barnes, the

-The census has been recently taken at

revivalist, in Louisville, Kr., resulted in 334 confersions and 252 amointings. The total result foots up: 2,473 con

Cannes, and gives a return of 25,000 inhabitants, in inting visitors and residents. There had been jost fifty

-The Ryan-Sullivan prize fight has in-

cited a great deal of pugitism. In all parts of the country rings are pitched for couples who, for spite or note.

riety desire to whip each other according to the rules

—A litigant at Pittsfield, Mass., harded

Judge Tucker a letter containing a \$20 gold piece. Being publicly accused by his Honor, he declared that he had only intended to hand him the letter, into which the coin

-The island of Herm, which was recently

let on lease to the monks of La Trappe, has now been

sold for £7,000 to the Grande Chartrense monks, who are of opinion that it will produce an abundance of difficults,

which are the principal ingredient in their famous

-John Wyatt was shot while resist

was attending him: "Doctor, I will live to dring

milk that comes from the cow that nips the graves of the graves of them fellows." But he was mistaken, for he

-The newspaper organ of the party to

which the rarcally Mayor of Adrian belonged conferent that it knew him to be unfit when he was nominated,

but apprehension as to the result on the party of a re-fusal on its part to support the ficket that here the en-

forsement of a regular nomination decided it to give the

-Some of the women of Chicago, according

o the Tribune, have acquired the habit of walking out

of restaurants and hotel dining rooms with toothnicks

in their months. "The longer and the more prominent the toothpick the letter, as it more readily advertises the

fact that they have been to dinner and can afford one

-- In refusing to commute the sentence of a

St. Louis outrierer, the Governor of Missouri says: "I have not one particle of sympathy for the murderers of

oward's plea of insanity and plead for mercy. They

hould remember that the law was not made for mercy

their victims, they have no right to ask such from the

-A peculiar feature of a prize fight at

Utica, Ill., was that the prize went to the lower of the fight instead of the winner. Friends of the pugilists had

contributed \$50, the understanding being that the glory

of victory we bills a sufficient reward for the successful man, while the money would be a solace for the

whipped one As a safeguard against fraud, however, a

committee has the power to withhold the prize in case they thought the whipping was not real and thorough.

-The Rev. George H. Austin went into the

bank at Madison, Ind., and asked for \$250 on his own

note. The cashier explained as delicately as possible, so as not to wound the reverend gentleman's feelings,

that an endorsement by some person of property was required. Mr. Austin inquired if the signatures of John

and Perry Cotton would do, and was told that they

would. After an hour's absence he returned, with their names forged on the note, got the \$250, and abscorded

- Resa Benheur is engaged in painting a

ories of heads of animals which are to be reproduced by

-An amusing letter from Alexander Du-

framatic author, but the first dramatic poet of his day

tween Shakespeare and Dumas is probably less than

Baroness Ulrike von Lewetzoff, whose

ture, and a well known specialist has recently been con-

Lewetenil's possession.

decorated with flowers.

torates to make the most of

scioned to sift and prepare for eventual publication

Nettie Brown became furiously lealous

the correspondence with Goethe in the Baroness von

whenever any other woman made advances to Scorge

Smith of St Louis, and while in such a frame of mind she stabled Lizzie Field. Learning that her suspicion

was entirely unfounded. Nettle professed contrition, be-

came a nurse for the wounded woman, and this every-thing to make her comfortable until she died it was

selieved, of course, that she was actuated by a desire to

mitigate her punishment, but, when sentenced to five years' in, risonment, she declared that the term was no

short; as she ought to be immured for life. She has now

on out of prison about a year, and is the wife

Smith, but she keeps the grave of Lizzie Field constantly

Workmen, recently in session in St Louis, passed a resolution of great significance. It came up in the form of

a question upon the admireson of saloon keepers and bar-tenders into the organization. It was claimed that these

hands of the very characters who patronize them and, according to the supreme medical examiner's report, the

saloun keepers were largely in the lead on the lost of da-

conset members, many of the class being taken off by

ole was taken the resolution that no saloon keeper or

A remarkable outrage was committed the

other exeming on Queen Anne's "mean and sooty" status in front of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. A man of wild

appearance was seen to claimber over the apiked railings outclosing the efficy. With the active of a monkey be combed the decrees forming the trace of the status, and

then, taking an axe from beneath his coat, began to back

away at the fee tures of the rotal presentment chapping off what remained of her hapesty's nose, and smitting of

the right car. Passing round to the sear of the figure, he

vigorously set to work on the back of the head, chipping

the stone away in large thices all round. Having ex-

hansted his passion, the man calmly descended and again.

sound the railings. What arrested the prisoner explained to the police that the stars (will him to do it?"

Some interesting remarks concerning

sion paidseled are contributed to the chaque diageneity one of its acre, spondents, who had good apportunities of abservant him during the fluxed Turnish war. The

of observing him during the Busse Turnish war. The pointer notion that tien Phobeled is a dashing cavalry

officer, full of warlike enthusiasm, is, according to this correspondent, entirely false. His extraordinary per-

constroning, was not the fruit of impulse, but of calm

reflection. "Lones remarked to the General," says the

stantly exposing houself to the chema's fire without the

ien were in constant danger of losing their lives at the

-The Missouri Grand Lodge of United

officers in Louisville. He remarked to the

dist within a few hours.

tiexet its support.

executors of the law."

sees of typhold fever since the beginning of October

amount that the committee did not feel warranted in retaining him any longer after the 4th of February. It is thought very probable now by the well informed that the committee will seen fix a time within which all evidence calculated in any manner to moslify their report must be presented. The public certainly seem to be in favor of their closing matters and filling their report. In any event, the matter must finally be determined by the courts."

The members of the committee are: E. D. Boyd. Chairman, a Greenbacker, Pulaski County; J. B. Judkins, Anti-Amendment Democrat, Lawrence County; C. E. Mitchel, Amendment Democrat, Nevada County, The clerk and accountant, George W. Clark, is a Stalwart Republican, who came to this State in 1866 from New Jersey.

Senator Boyd is 35 years old, born in Lynchburg, Va. Was a Licutenant during the war in what was called the Beauregard Battery under J. E. B. Stuart. He came to Arkansas in 1869, and first espoused the Greenback cause in 1876, when he voted for Peter Cooper. His term expires this year. He is a morehant.

Senator Mitchel is 36 years old, born in Hempstead County, Arkansas, and is by profession a lawyer. His term expires this year.

Senator Mitchel is 186 years old, came to Arkansas in 1850, was a Captain in the Confederate service, and notwillstanding he says that he learned that the best thing a man can do under fire is to ran, is looked upon as the fighting man of the committee, He is the only man of the committee who will appear at the next session of the Legislature in 1882.

The committee is a peculiar one, Besides being diverse in politics, all are strictly temperate, and two advocate total abstipence.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 23.-Have the genuine Democrats of the State of New York finally determined to cut mose from those trading satellites of John Kelly, who for years past have implicitly followed his commands, by cometimes supporting the Democratic tickets, and at other times bolting them? The Democrats of Councett cut will be gratified and relieved to be assured that this reparation has at last taken place. Ever since the silvent of the Tweed Ring, Tannany Hall has cast a shadow over the Democracy of our State, and enabled the Ec

publicans to wrest from us important victories which we would otherwise hive won. The Democratic party of Connecticut is largely influenced by results in New York. It was greatly strength used by the able administration of Gov. Tillen. The reforms he instituted, and the Rivers he broke in pieces. elevated the standard of Democracy among us. The impulse we received from that source helped more than all else in carrying the State in the President al contest east for Mr. Tolden in that campaign in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut was mainly owing to his wise and courageous course as tinvernor. As we un terstand it in Connecticut, John Kelly and his

trailing followers are an obstacle to the growth of that kind of Democracy which bere fruit while Samuel J. Tiblen was Governor, if this be the fact, then the sooner you get rid of the obstacle once for all, the better it wil be for the Democratic party in all the country.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Lam pleased to see the constant and able presentation of the claims of Mr. Tilden to the nomination for the Presidency which appears in Tue Sus

different sections of the country, particularly in the South, and I have found the feeling everywhere, as it is here, enthus astic in favor of the man we elected in 1876 when we allowed the Republicans to awindle him out of the chief office of the land. If the South to day were to say who should be President, not only on the grounds of ability and purity, at also on the ground of justice Samo-J. Tilden would be the man. We all feel that had be been nominated instead of tien. Hancock at Cincinnati, as justice demanded that he should be, he would now be

at the head of the nation. But with him at the head of our ticket in 1884 we have no doubt of the result. I hope that in the next conven-tion and election Mr. Tilden will be nominated and tri-umphantly elected, as he was before; and, what is more, if elected again, he will be President. Very respectfully Easton, Md., Feb. 21.

Against Pensioning Ex-Presidents.

an English engraver. One of these," An Old Monarch," the head of a splendid old lion, was published some To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sor: At an inmonths ago; it has now been followed by "An Humble Servant," the head of a demure-looking donkey. The method employed is that mixed style in which most of forms meeting of stanch Democrats, held in this city last evening, the question of pensioning ex Presidents came up, said was need vizerously condemned as being unners seary, unatvisable, unjust, unwarranted, and, in a word, outrageous. For the people have not for Landscer's works were engraved. This method is poculturly litted for the expression of the various textures which come togs ther in an animal picture. and, in a word, outrageous. For the people have not for gotten Grant's care willingness to sign the bill doubling his own pay. Nor is the country insensible to the fact hat for its trumentously overfixed services he has already been rewarded reasonal already for hydrothelia reasonal already for hydrothelia reasonal profugacy which he people formation the wanton profugacy which he spenis converged, and as many because profused by direct to see he was the people formation the wanton profugacy which he spenis converged, and as many because, profitted by direct to see he was greated to the white Heads.

As for consent age the enter the profit who followed to see he was greated only with hisson and crossis. The planty expressed sense of the meeting was that any Democrat who would adverse giving any more public metry to either tirul or linyes would reader housed wholy on worthy of turner collision support. We fully believe that any one guilty of such edicine legislation will find intelligent and independent out as entured to condemn the act and defeat his future assurates a control to condemn the act and defeat his future assurates we not it would be as impossible after that to converte his configuration and mas the younger concerning his father has just been published in Paris. He says he was not only the first Taking Shakespears as "the culminating," Dumas the that between Dumas and his contemporaries. "To sum up my opinion of this extraordinary man," says his son, "I will say that he is as little known as he is illustricite." friendship with Goothe is mentioned by all the biogra-phers, is still living in perfect retirement at the castle of intelligent and the future estimate an theoretical properties the previous recording have be would be proposed to a first the continuous would be a first the continuous distinction for the continuous according to the continuou Triblits near Lobositz, at the ripe age of St. The Baroness, in her youth a celebrated beauty, maintained a constant correspondence with fleethe for many years, and often met him at Carisbal and Marienbad. She is

Burrato, Feb. 22. Oteomargarine Instead of Butter.

To The Previou on The Sun-Sir . The press ent high price of butter has induced grocers mainferent parts of the city, more especially in the upper districts. the practice deception upon the public by othering for sale elementarization as genuine further, and at the same price, thereby making it a very predictable si centation for themselves, considering the comparatively low price they pay for the choinvariation. There is a law, I presume, against the selling of chomargarine for southing but what it is, and that haw should be rigidly enforced.

W. J. E. New Yors, Feb. 22.

Wages Eight Bollars a Year.

To THE EDITOR OF THURSDA - Sec. I found this de et sement in the Dubin Freemin's Journal of the

ANTICO-Strong hundle girl to assist in mi If children and 20 of messions, are 10. Se per quarter. Apply at 50 transport at, 11 o'clock to 2. Mountay. For minding the children and ruthing on errands the stions and hundle" cirt will receive \$1 a year, or 67 a new number. Happy land:

New York, Feb. 21.

Difficulties of a Poolish Bill. From the Weshington Ivot.

A very serious difficulty will arise if the Sente along it pass Mr. Bay and a substitute for the bill retir ing Gen. Grant, by which it is proposed that all Presilents shalf have a pension. The difficulty will arrest to the determination of the question who was Preadent from 1877 to 1881. Senators Logan, Cameron, and others are it is well known, convinced that the man others are it is well known convinced that the man barrender he admitted to the brotherhood was carried by who nominally occupied the White House distinct those a large malority. Here is a next for the temperance adcars was not elected President, and it is not product they would consent to vote for inverting his more in they would consent to constant investing his mane in any hill of relief. It imbilit, perchaps, he referred to Jus-tine Bradie; of the Supreme Court, who say I realify determine the question if not continut strictly to refriant rades of a library, or if permitted to change his small as many times as he chooses. If nothing the intervenes, this defect will be a fatal but to the bill.

Russian Opinions of Shobeled's Speech.

From the Mascow Bus. With great satisfaction will be read the beld streets of our abstract leader, not only in Resea but even alread the distance leader, not only in Resea but even alread in all Say lands, and pa bentariy on the shorts of the administrator of Researchia, and in the valleys of Researchia, the Skondell not only fights in the Researchia to the Skondell not only fights in the Researchia was but give reds by the Researchia was a thought of the researchia the stately found among our itself our classes. Frame the St. Petershary scalne.

That a notifier man, at a denier given in his to and among initiary men, should apply of corre-mon, that a Rassam is mend about a thirty of for the property of the corresponding to the corre-for the property of the corresponding to the corre-That a military man at a damen given in his home and amount military men, should speak of a six is seen mont. Mat a Kabesan is nearly should speak of a six is seen mont. Mat a Kabesan is nearly should see in the seen six for the proping of our Take Just the few their treasures rather a race thing these who have arrest against of his example. For those who have arrests against a line is the few strengths of the example. For these who have arrests against may lead to deployment the few as a cry mission or man that a leaven from the last the seed of the few strengths and the strengths and the support motion and the seed of the few strengths of that nearly a few strengths and the seed of the seed

A Business Circular.

weep a stock of officers on length

We lead the other day,

The House, we receive the may.

And boards the order notes under not boards the Arts area.

Will black it whom and how In add of Beldin, Kelly, and Cornell.

Our tide, "Rach for houself.

And all for place and point? In our that few establishme site excel;

A kety critical servers.
Williams of Bellet Kolle, and Cornell.

And we, we calle makes.

The business that we do
Is not exactly new.
But we propose to do it very well:
And therefore we have made
For purposes of trade.
The firm of Belden, helly, and it

counk was their theme? Her killing " his wi-failed to be shocked. He dod not know wis, how in-worth hold be artistically treated "All through to be

in said. "You will see polices much as brawn in finishing rooms. Yet every since he awhere you are a more as the major of light streaming the room of another and the finishing the classes on the public will be desired in the proof of the proof. Appeter will the tay a but a

ogras warm and as except as the blood how. The who painted these parties a postgod the action the orbits obtained for their characters for a female. the coldinary was of their space to be the state of the thirty and the transfer of the thirty and the transfer of the transfer

To that Cornell articule.
And our expectant from its
Were surved gradit when they joined the local. security will it the major or company that he major is not being the plant of section at the first terms.

stantive appearing in most to the chemical for an alightest hereestry for an doing. "Ho you am procedure the analysis "that it gives one may pleasure to let the Titree along at one?" If I we list distinct I have good to use its for it. My superiors easy me on account of my necess, and would gially take an apportunity of getting rid of me. The only way therefore of keeping my pince is to make my troops so enthusiastically attached to me that they will follow me anywhere, and make me indisensable, and in order to do this I must believe with

always a brief mail a Brigade in

commission fits previous commission fits previous

he has accounted the an acres."